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INSCOM *Journal*

April 1986

**Exercise:
Gallant Knight '86**



VIEWPOINT

"Our object ought to be to have a good army rather than a large one."

—George Washington

"To give a young gentleman a right education, the Army's the only good school in the nation."

—Jonathan Swift,
Eighteenth Century Essayist

"There is a soul to an army as well as to the individual man, and no general can accomplish the full work of his army unless he commands the soul of his men as well as their bodies and legs."

—Gen. William T. Sherman,
Civil War

"You might as well fall flat on your face as lean over too far backward."

—James Thurber, Humorist

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The Cover

SSgt. Robert Smith of HHC, 513th MIGP, loads up the bus for Exercise Gallant Knight 86 at Fort Bragg, NC. The 513th MIGP conveyed military vehicles and commercial buses to the exercise.

April 1986

Volume 9, No. 3

INSCOM Journal

Highlights



A Nisei agent on a mission
A second-generation Japanese-American recalls his arduous times as a secret agent.



Autographs

Capt. Christopher Stoecklin collects bits of history in the form of autographs.



Exercise Gallant Knight

Three hundred soldiers from the 513th MIGP participate in Exercise Gallant Knight 86.

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Next Month

Read about the famous statue that stands on the outer perimeter of an old Army fort. You'll also learn who the model was for that statue and the relationship between the model and the sculptor.

Values

by Phoebe Russo

For 1986 the Army theme is **Values**.

In a joint announcement, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army stated that **Values** is the Army theme for 1986. The announcement read, in part: "From values we draw purpose, direction, vitality, and character—the bedrock of all that we do in the Total Army. To the extent that we can strengthen the values of our soldiers, civilians, and families, the Army will be a stronger institution and will be far more ready to fulfill the missions entrusted to it as we face the broad spectrum of threats to our national security."

To form concepts, the word **Values** has three levels: Universal Soldier Values, National Values, and Professional Army Ethics Values.



Universal Soldier Values include discipline, stamina, loyalty, duty, and bonding. These values transcend from society to our Army life; they are the first structural blocks of the Army's framework.

The second level of the concept of **Values** is that of National Values, such as liberty, freedom of speech, and justice. In the early days of our country, our founding fathers fought for these rights, and persevered until they became law.

The third level of the **Values** concept, Professional Army Ethics, includes our loyalty to the Army, our loyalty to those units within the Army that make the Total Army, our selfless service, and our personal responsibilities to our Army. In the Professional Army Ethics there are such personal values as competence, courage, candor, and commitment.

In the concluding remarks of the joint announcement, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army stated that "these, along with integrity, are the 'core' values for those soldiers, active or reserve component, and civilians who serve in today's Army. They compose a set of values for both the individual and the institution. If we strengthen these values, we will strengthen our own character, our loyalty or bonding to others, and our commitment to a higher calling."

Values are building blocks that help to strengthen the framework of our Army.

A Nisei agent on a mission

by Diane L. Hamm

Nine months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the private war of Richard M. Sakakida had already begun. It would unfold as a story of almost unbelievable courage, fortitude, and loyalty.

In March 1941, Sakakida, a second-generation Japanese-American, or Nisei, born and reared in Hawaii, joined the Counter Intelligence Police (CIP) which was then the Army's counterintelligence organization. Sworn in as a sergeant, Sakakida was told to prepare for a secret mission, the nature of which would be revealed later. His destination was Manila, in the Philippines, but even that would be revealed only to his immediate family. It was less than a month before he was aboard the U.S. Army Transport *Republic* posing as a civilian crew member.



Sgt. Richard M. Sakakida standing on far right, aboard the U.S. Army Transport *Republic* on way to the Philippines.

Three miles from the shore of Manila, Sakakida was handed an envelope with instructions, assigned a hotel where he was to stay, and given \$50 cash. His assignment, if he could fool the

proper principals, was to keep an eye on Japanese nationals in the Philippines capital. That night, in darkness, Sakakida was slipped over the side of the ship.

For the next eight months, Sakakida worked undercover in the capital city of the Philippines. To cover for his allowances and to keep suspicion off him, Sakakida was provided a cover job with the Marsman Trading Company. Later on he worked as a clerk at the Nishikawa Hotel in exchange for room and board. The deteriorating relations between the United States and Japan led to the freezing of all Japanese assets in the Philippines, causing Japanese nationals to file declarations of all bank accounts and other assets. Through a contact which he had made with the Japanese consulate, Sakakida was afforded an opportunity to inspect pass-

ports, to assist people in making out requests for passport entries, and to report to military intelligence personnel the complete military backgrounds of a large portion of the Japanese population in Manila.

The outbreak of war found Sakakida a Japanese among hostile people. He was soon arrested as a spy and taken to "the hell-hole of Manila—Bilidid Prison" where he was released a few days later by CIP authorities.

A couple of days before Manila was declared an "open city," Sakakida climbed back into uniform. Along with his detachment of CIP agents (On January 1, 1942, the CIP was redesignated as the Army Counter Intelligence Corps, or CIC) and the G-2 section, the agent left Manila for Bataan via Corregidor. With the fall of Bataan and the evacuation of Corregidor in progress, orders from General MacArthur's headquarters were received ordering the agent to leave. Instead, Sakakida persuaded his commander to let him stay.

Sakakida returned to Corregidor. On May 6, 1942, he accompanied Gen. Wainwright's surrender party to Bataan as a civilian interpreter only to be informed by the Japanese that they would use their own interpreters. Again



After recuperation, Richard M. Sakakida returns to Bataan for War Crime trials.

Sakakida was placed in prison.

For the next several months, Sakakida was under constant interrogation. At one point, his arms were tied behind him and he was strung up by a rope which was hauled over a rafter. It wasn't long before his shoulders gave off loud cracking noises as they were dislocated.

Sakakida remained with his original story; the Americans had taken him to Bataan and Corregidor as an interpreter. He was an American citizen and a civilian.

In February 1943, he was taken from prison and put to work as a errand boy within the commander's office of the Japanese 14th Army Headquarters and as a

houseboy for the colonel's home. The Japanese continued in devious ways to make Sakakida admit that he was in the U.S. Army. One day, he was thrown a .45 revolver and ordered to clean it. If he disassembled the pistol it would indicate military experience, so Sakakida merely wiped the gun off with an oil rag. He explained that if someone would take the gun apart, he would clean it.

On a different occasion, the Japanese commanding officer, himself a graduate of Harvard, came to Sakakida and sympathetically asked him how much the U.S. Army paid him for his work as an interpreter. Recognizing this as a trick he had used himself to learn the rank of prisoners, Sakakida claimed that he had received no money since he was fed and housed while working for the Army and had no need for pay.



The dual job of office work and houseboy continued until one day the colonel discovered that Sakakida was dipping into his stock of American cigarettes and banished him from the houseboy job. As it turned out, this was a fortunate change. Sakakida was sent to live in a civilian barracks, the former English Club in Manila City. He found out that the compound was also serving as a prison for captured Filipino guerrillas and soon began to make plans to free the men.

On the night of the planned escape, Sakakida left his barracks as soon as bed-check was over. He and four locally recruited guerrillas, approached the prison's main gate dressed as Japanese officers. Thinking these officers were making the nightly security inspection, the guards, in accordance with Japanese custom, bowed low in respect for their superiors and

found .45's stuck in their ribs. Out went the prison lights. Approximately 25 guerrilla members overpowered the prison authorities on guard that night and 500 prisoners were freed. Sakakida, however, remained behind to continue his mission.

Shortly after the big escape, Sakakida was able to contact the guerrilla force who had fled to the mountains. At last he had means of relaying to the Americans a vast amount of information he had picked up at the colonel's office. His most important contribution was a portion of the plans for a Japanese Expeditionary Force to Australia. Some months later Sakakida learned what happened to this task force from a Japanese officer aboard the only vessel out of fifteen to return to the Philippines. U.S. submarines had taken care of the rest.

By early June 1945, Sakakida began to sense increased hostility toward him on the part of the Japanese because of their growing frustration over the changing fortunes of the war. This led to his decision to escape into the hills where he met a small band of guerrillas and joined forces with them, only to be wounded and left behind when the guerrillas escaped to safety after a severe shelling.

Existing alone in the hills for three months, Sakakida found himself racked by malaria, dysentery, and beriberi. Unaware that the war was over, one day

Sakakida spotted a group of soldiers whom he first thought were Germans. As he got closer and heard their conversation, he realized that they were Americans. At first Sakakida was afraid to come out of hiding for fear the soldiers would shoot first and talk later. However, he came out waving his arms and shouting as loud as he could, "Don't shoot! I'm an American! I'm an American!"

The soldiers took him to a medical evacuation unit where Sakakida identified himself as an intelligence agent captured by the Japanese at the outbreak of war. He was then transported to the Bagabec Field Office of the First CIC Region, 441st CIC Detachment.

After only a week of recuperation, Sakakida was called as a key figure in the Counter Intelligence Corp's rounding up, identifying, and interrogating War Crime suspects. The CIC considered Sakakida's contribution essential to these efforts. The bringing of war criminals to justice with the assistance of Sakakida was a fitting climax to one of the finest stories of counterintelligence behind enemy lines.

Reference: Unpublished "History of Counter Intelligence Corps," (30 Volumes).

Autographs

Most people find their history in books.

A Field Station Kunia captain has the past hanging on the walls of his apartment.

Capt. Christopher Stoecklin, 1st Operations Battalion S-3, can walk into his living room and admire paintings and letters signed by famed British naval commander Lord Horatio Nelson and author Mark Twain. With his feet propped up on Nelson's gun case, Stoecklin can read an 1805 London Times account of the famous battle of Trafalgar. If his taste turns to music, he can always listen to an original 78 rpm recording of W.C. Fields in concert. To catch a glimpse of 1986 history, Stoecklin can search for Halley's comet with Nelson's telescope.

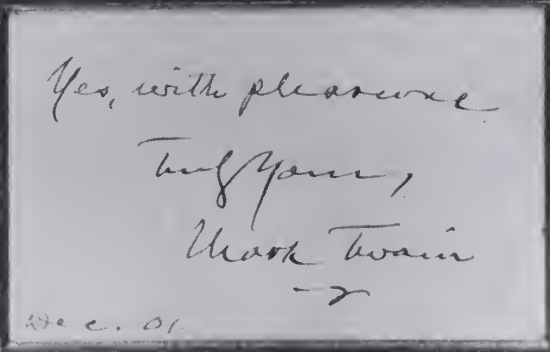
Stoecklin inherited his collection from his father and stepfather, two military men who were associated with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and W.C. Fields. His



Capt. Christopher Stoecklin (Photo by Sp4 Torry A. Mapp)



Stoecklin's father was fascinated by famed naval commander Horatio Nelson. Nelson was a lieutenant in the British Navy during the American Revolution, and was a captain by age 20. He won crucial victories in the battle of the Nile in 1798 and at Trafalgar in 1806. He was killed by enemy fire on the HMS "Victory" during the Trafalgar encounter. (Photo by Sp4 Harold Shackelford)



A photograph of Mark Twain hangs above his signature in Stoecklin's home. (Photo by Sp4 Harold Shackelford)

a link to the past

Fields, according to Stoecklin.

"He calls him 'The Great Man' for his dry wit and humor," Stoecklin says. "My stepfather gave me an original 78 rpm recording of Fields philosophizing on dogs, children, and Philadelphia." The son of the Commander in Chief, Pacific during Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, Winslow was a major in the Army from 1943 to 1946. He was also the Public Relations Officer for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Historical surroundings has sparked Stoecklin's interest in the past.

"I've read several books on Lord Nelson and I'm trying to have all the paintings and letters authenticated. I have some autographs my father collected that I don't even know who the people are," he said. "I feel like I'm a part of them. I mean, how many people have a picture of Mark Twain in bed?"

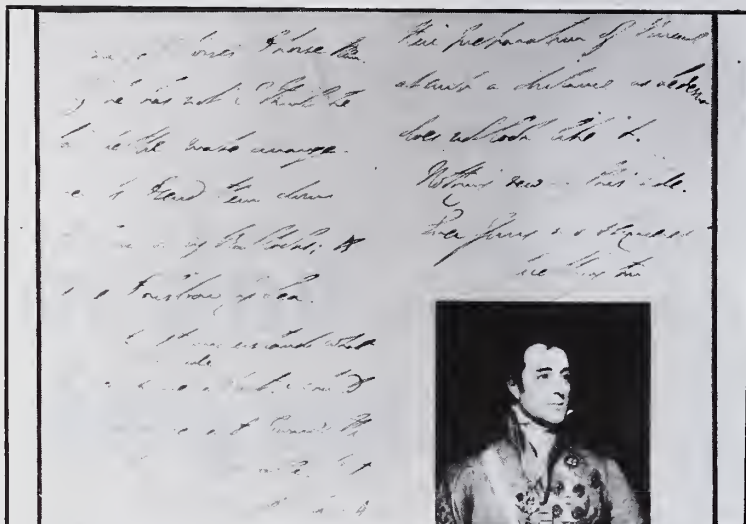
father, Louis Stoecklin, was a career naval commander in command of a destroyer during the Normandy Invasion in 1944. His father collected autographs, a painting, and other possessions of Lord Nelson during his lifetime. He passed away in 1972.

His father "had a fascination for naval history," according to his son.

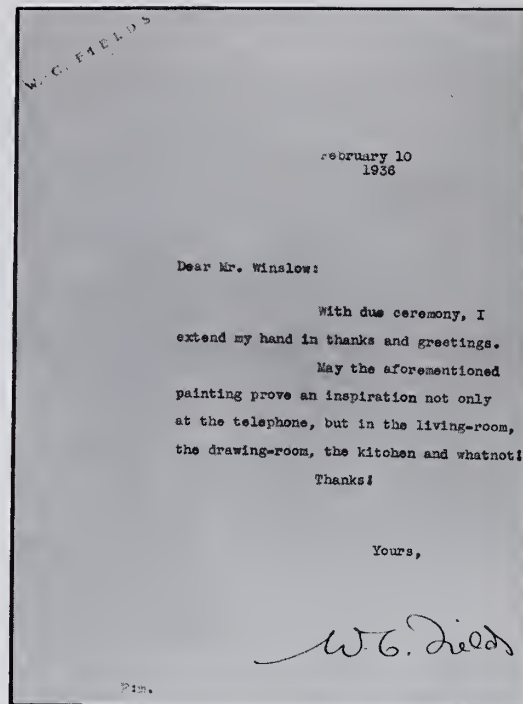
"As time goes by, I appreciate it a lot more. When I was growing up I never paid much attention to it," Stoecklin said. "Sometimes

the collection makes me sad because it is a constant reminder of my father and his love for the sea."

Stoecklin's stepfather, John Winslow, also collects historical pieces that Stoecklin now owns. He attended Yale College and met W.C. Fields during his college years. The two became friends, and in 1933 Winslow gave Fields a painting that the comedian acknowledged in a personal letter that now hangs in Stoecklin's living room. His stepfather idolizes



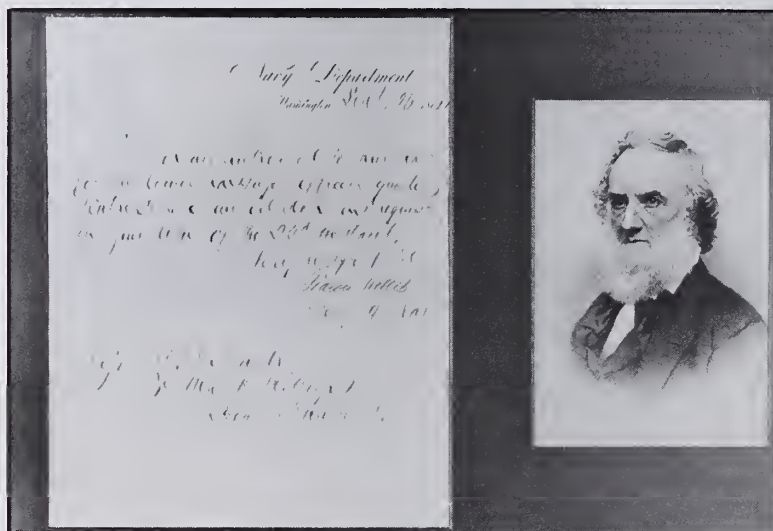
The British Army Commander during the Napoleonic Wars and later prime minister of Great Britain, Lord Wellington supported Catholic emancipation and the granting of rights to Roman Catholics in England in the 19th century.



W. C. Fields sent this letter thanking John Winslow in 1936. Winslow gave the comedian a painting during their friendship at Yale University, according to Winslow's stepson, Capt. Christopher Stoecklin of the 1st Operations Battalion.



Lord Horatio Nelson was a British hero for his victory at Trafalgar. The battle ensured Britain's safety against Napoleon's invasion forces. Nelson is buried under the dome at St. Paul's Cathedral in London. He is buried by the side of Lord Wellington.



Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles signed this letter of authorization in 1864. Welles headed the Navy during the presidencies of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. He built a larger and effective Navy from just a few ships, and was largely responsible for the Anaconda Plan that effectively blockaded the South during the Civil War.

(Photos on this page by Sp4 Harold Shackelford)



SSgt. Roberts works on a pencil sketch. The completed drawing will show a young woman holding a hanging flowerpot.

Graphite Artist

by SFC Wayne Ratliff

Many artists achieve a degree of realism in works of art they create with such media as oil paints or acrylics. But SSgt. Floyd Roberts of Bad Aibling Station, creates works of art in startling detail and quality just by using ordinary graphite lead pencils. His art is so real that it looks as if it's photographic.

"I've worked with charcoal, acrylic, oils, and water colors," said Roberts, a member of Company B, Second Operations Battalion, "but the ordinary pencil is my favorite. I believe that there's something unique about a pencil.

"People don't really expect much of a pencil," he said. "They think that I use charcoal instead of graphite."

Roberts said that the pencil is more expressive and a more forgiving medium than charcoal. To extend the expressiveness of his pencil drawings, he recently began experimenting with colored pencils.

"I've been drawing since I was about two," he said, noting that some of his earliest memories were those of him sitting at a table, or on the floor, and drawing. He continued to draw and paint through grade school without conscious effort in developing his own personal style as an artist.

His high school art teacher greatly influenced his development in art. Of him, Roberts said, "He was almost like a second father to me instead of a teacher."



"On the Old Cattle Pond" is the name of this drawing depicting a boy fishing with a cane pole. It is one of his favorites. (Photos on this page by SFC Wayne Ratliff)

When the high school teacher felt that Roberts was ready, he introduced him to another artist whose pencil techniques made a drawing look like a painting.

Although this new artist kept most of his techniques secret, Roberts said he improved his own work a great deal simply by studying and analyzing the completed works of that artist.

Roberts has no established long-term goals as an artist, but he said competing in the Army-wide "Proud and Ready" poster contest and holding an art exhibit at Bad Aibling Station are part of his future plans.

Selling his works, however, is not a current concern. Roberts said, smiling, "When you start selling your work, you need to have enough pieces available so people know where you're coming from." Looking thoughtful, he continued, "My goal right now is production. The selling will take care of itself."

Roberts said, seriously, "I also feel that my talent is God-given and I want to use it to make other people happy. That's my first goal."

Roberts' wife, Carol, is also a creative artist, although she uses different media and techniques. Most of the objects d'art in their living room are those that Carol has done. Among them are several etchings and exemplars of several types of needlework.

They have three children, ages three, two, and nine months. Their son, Quinton, three, is already interested in drawing.

Roberts joined the Army in 1978 and took training courses at Fort Knox, Fort Devens, and at Pensacola, Fla. He was assigned to the First Operations Battalion at Field Station Augsburg from 1979 through 1983 and was named Soldier of the Year in Augsburg in 1982. He arrived at Bad Aibling Station in December 1984.

Top retention NCO



Imagine appearing before an Army board and not having to answer any technical questions about azimuths, chain of command, or drill and ceremony.

Sounds like the perfect board? Not quite, according to INSCOM Retention NCO of the Year SFC Jim Taylor of Field Station Kunia.

Taylor competed recently for the Department of the Army title with 10 other Major Command (MACOM) representatives in Washington, D.C. Two senior officers and three sergeants major comprised the board that asked opinionated questions.

"They told us we must know our jobs or else we wouldn't have been selected by our MACOMs," the West Virginia-native said. "They asked opinionated questions on subjects like the effect of reenlistment bonuses to keep people in the service, the new education programs, and the ways we believe the reenlistment system could be improved.

"There was no way you could study for the board. I was a little

nervous, but everyone was a little nervous," Taylor said.

Taylor was nominated by the field station for the INSCOM title based on his work here since his arrival in 1985. According to Maj. Thomas E. Tufts, Field Station Adjutant, Taylor "was the driving force behind development of the superb reenlistment program here."

"Credibility is the key. We don't feed people a line. We try to know as much as we can but we can't keep current on everything. If we don't know the answer to a question, we'll research it. We won't give information to soldiers that isn't quite right. I'd rather tell someone to come back the next day and we'll have the right answer for them," Taylor said. "I tell them what is available and offer advice based on my experiences in the Military Intelligence field."

Taylor entered the Army in 1972 at the age of seventeen. After serving as a radar operator and team leader in West

Germany, Arizona, and Colorado, Taylor became the company reenlistment NCO in an armor unit in Augsburg. He later became the command reenlistment NCO at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. After a brief stint at Fort Meade, Md., he was assigned to Kunia. He and his wife, Christine, have a son, Timothy, and a daughter, Tracy. His brother, Robert, is a lieutenant colonel and is a public affairs officer in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Taylor says he is "honored" by his selection, but it is an honor he says he shares with his co-workers, and the commanders and NCOs of the field station.

"Some units just point to the reenlistment door when someone has a question," Taylor commented. "Our commanders and NCOs get involved and ask a lot of questions to help the retention program here."

INSCOM's top retention NCO practices what he preaches. His future plans include reenlisting and making the service his career.

Great American family

Cutler family selected

by 1st Lt. (P) Cindy Vickers-Lorenca

The William A. Cutler family was selected as the Great American Family in a recent competition. CSM Cutler is stationed at Fort Monmouth with the 513th Military Intelligence Group, 201st MI Battalion.

Command Sergeant Major Cutler and his wife Dale, and their two children, Brian and Robert, are involved in many community

activities. They raised three seeing-eye puppies, known as Odelle, Quip, and Nickel, for the benefit of those who need them.

The entire family is involved in local sports programs, especially soccer, church activities, and community projects such as swimathons for adults and children with learning disabilities. They are also involved in the

Walk for Israel.

The Cutler family regularly takes advantage of the lectures, nature events, and classes that are offered through the Monmouth County Park System.

The Cutler family was presented a certificate that was signed by First Lady Nancy Reagan. They also received a United States Savings Bond.



Maj. Gen. Robert D. Morgan shakes Robert Cutler's hand, as brother Brian and CSM and Mrs. William A. Cutler look on. The Cutler family was presented to the Fort Monmouth community as one of the three Great American Families to represent Fort Monmouth for 1985.

Variable Housing Allowances

by Carmen M. Finstad,
AR News

This article is important to all soldiers receiving Variable Housing Allowances (VHA). Commanders will closely monitor documentation of housing expenses. Soldiers submitting false claims run the risk of prosecution.

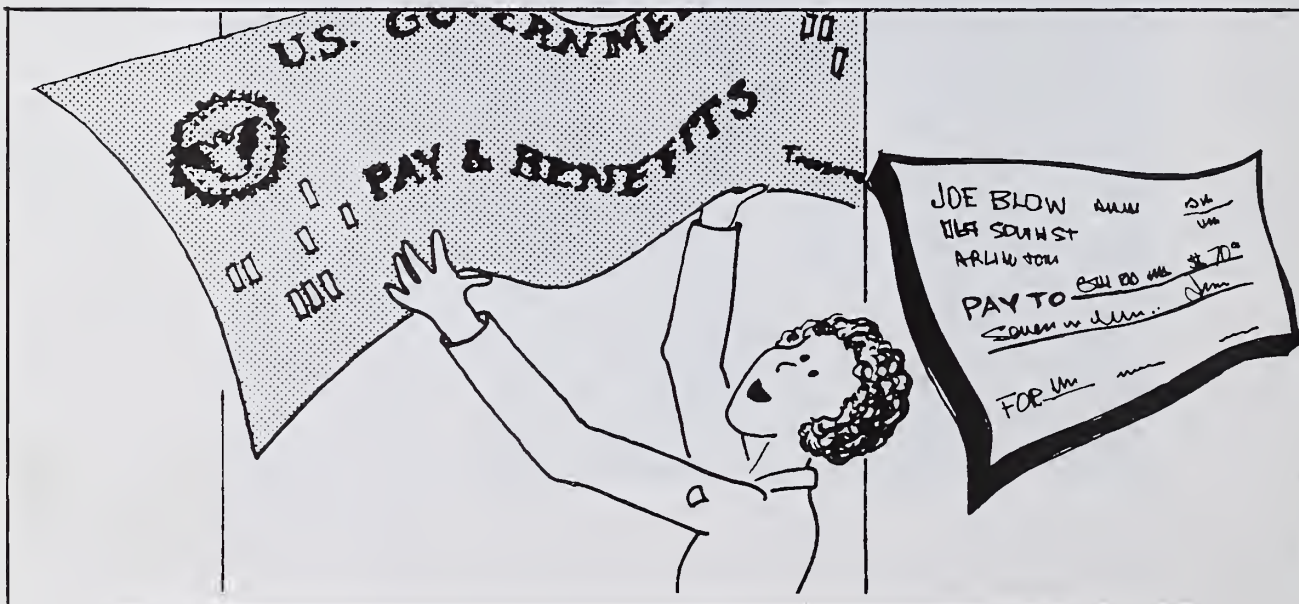
Variable housing allowances are now calculated under a new formula since the Army converted to the new "VHA offset" program on March 1.

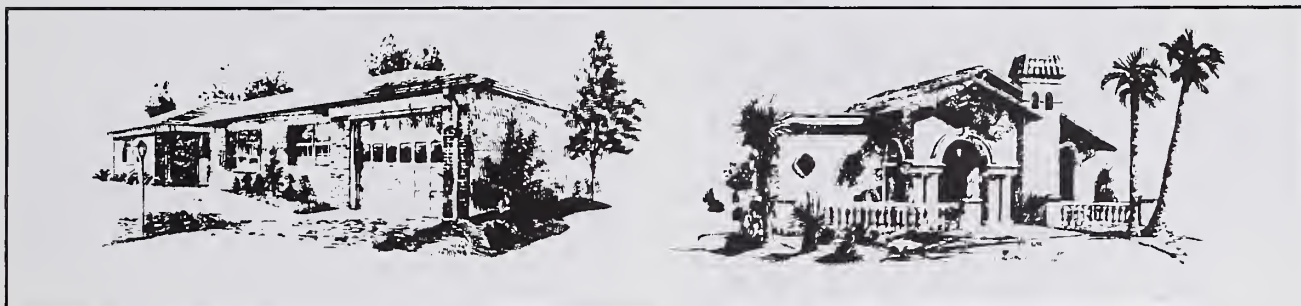
Under the program, mandated by Congress in the 1986 Defense Authorization Act, VHA payments will be calculated individually for each soldier by comparing actual housing expenses to housing entitlements (basic allowances for quarters plus VHA), said Kenneth D. Kielman from the Army's Finance and Accounting Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison,

Ind. The new payments will equal that amount of VHA paid under the current formula minus an amount equal to one-half of the amount by which the soldier's entitlements exceed the actual expense.

Monthly Housing Expenses

Monthly housing expenses consist of mortgage or rent payments, liability and personal property insurance, and lot or berthing fees for soldiers claiming a mobile home or house boat as a residence, plus a standard utility/maintenance expense based on tables prepared by the Per Diem Travel and Transportation Allowances Committee for each locality, pay grade and dependent status. BAQ entitlements will not be affected under the program.





With Dependents

For example, a major, with dependents, assigned to Washington, D.C., receives a VHA of \$262.34 and a BAQ of \$519.90 for a combined allowance of \$782.24. If his total housing costs are \$871.00, his VHA payments will remain the same because his total expenses exceed his allowance. In another case, a master sergeant, with dependents, assigned to the same area receives \$232.02 in VHA and \$412.50 in BAQ payments for a total allowance of \$647.52. His housing expenses total \$535.00. Because his allowance exceeds his total expenses by \$112.52, that excess is divided in half (\$56.26) and subtracted from the full VHA of \$232.02 resulting in a VHA offset payment of \$175.76.

Compliance

To comply with the program, all soldiers receiving VHA must submit to their unit commander a DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action Form), which outlines housing expenses, plus documentation that establishes rental or ownership payments. Even after March 1, VHA will continue processing the DA Form 4187 until they are all processed. Once processed, VHA offset will become retroactive to March 1. This means that soldiers who have been receiving VHA payments above the offset amount will have to pay back the difference. Soldiers gain nothing by delaying submission of the paperwork.

Documentation

As part of the documentation, renters must furnish a copy of their lease or, if none was signed, copies of rent receipts or cancelled checks. Personal property and liability insurance can be substantiated by copies of premium bills or cancelled checks.

Furnish Evidence

Owners must furnish evidence of expenses for allowable mortgage payments including principle, interest, taxes and insurance (PITI). A mortgage payment schedule and a statement of escrow payments could be used to document these payments. If taxes or insurance are paid separately, copies of the bill or statement must be furnished.

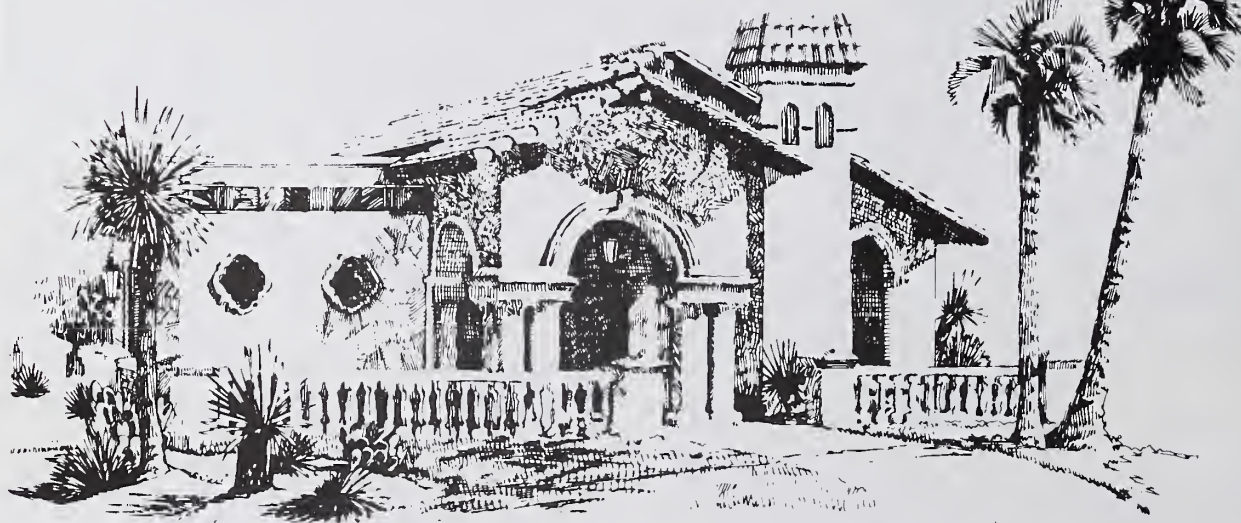
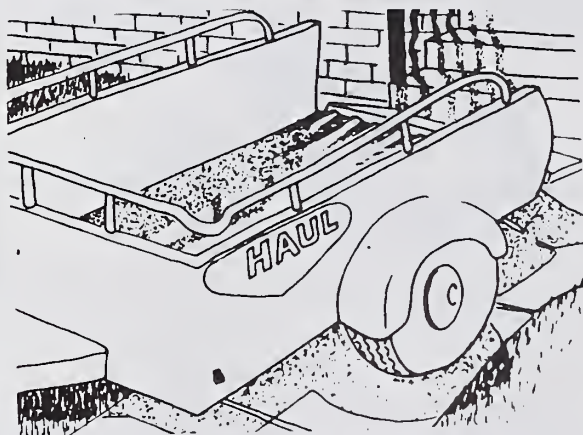
Different Provisions

The program also contains provisions for calculating VHA payments to soldiers falling into categories where living arrangements might differ from the norm.

An example of such a case is the soldier entitled to one VHA payment who maintains two residences. When soldiers and their dependents live apart, expenses for both residences can be combined to figure the offset VHA rate. However, the standard utility/maintenance expense for the soldier's location will be used in the computation.

A procedure has also been established for calculating payments for soldiers maintaining two residences and entitled to two VHA allowances. When soldiers assigned to Alaska or Hawaii are entitled to VHA at the "without dependents" rate established for their permanent duty station there, and to an additional VHA at the "with dependents" rate for family members living elsewhere, expenses for both residences will be used in calculating the offset rate for each of the VHA payments.

The VHA-offset calculation will also consider the number of people sharing a residence. In the program, "sharers" are defined as members of the uniformed services entitled to VHA or an overseas



housing allowance; Federal civilian employees entitled to a living quarters allowance; and individuals, excluding the soldier's dependents, who help pay the housing expenses. The amount a soldier who is sharing a residence can claim for rent or ownership expenses is derived by combining the allowable expenses and dividing that sum equally by the numbers of sharers. The utility/maintenance payment will be calculated by dividing the "with dependents" rate for that soldier's pay grade by the number of sharers.

Who can claim

Soldiers who do not have legal custody of children and are paying child support can only claim housing expenses associated with their residence; the children's expenses cannot be included.

Single soldiers living on the economy who received BAQ at the "with dependents" rate because of child support will only be given VHA at the "without dependents" rate. Soldiers who receive BAQ solely for child support and live on post no longer will receive VHA payments.

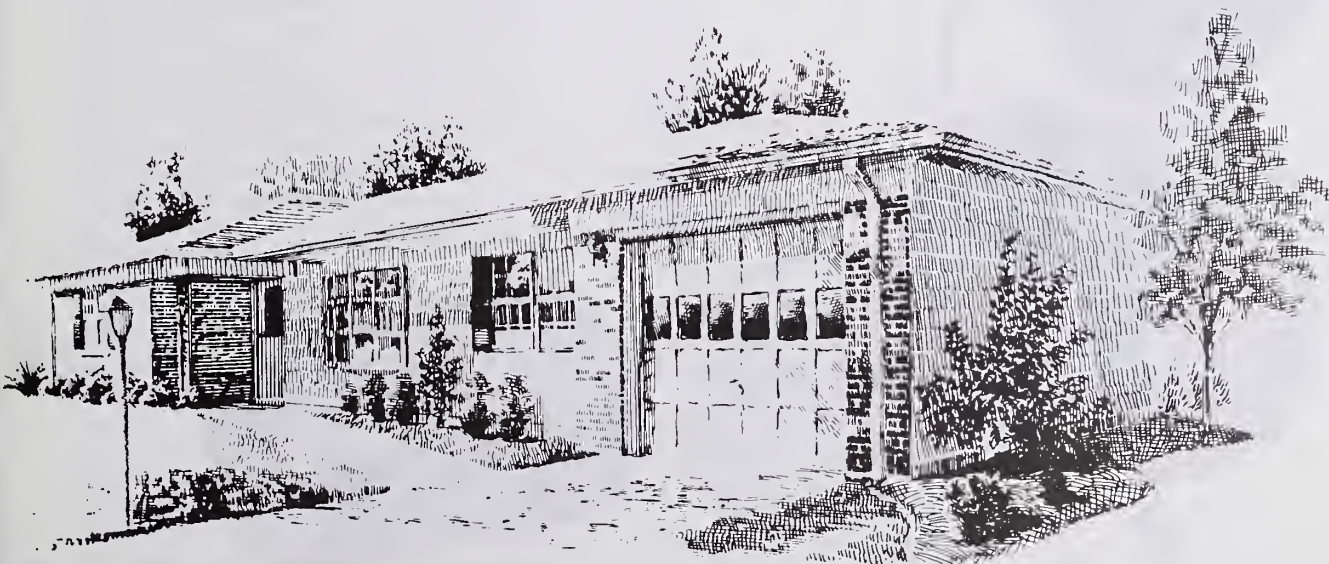
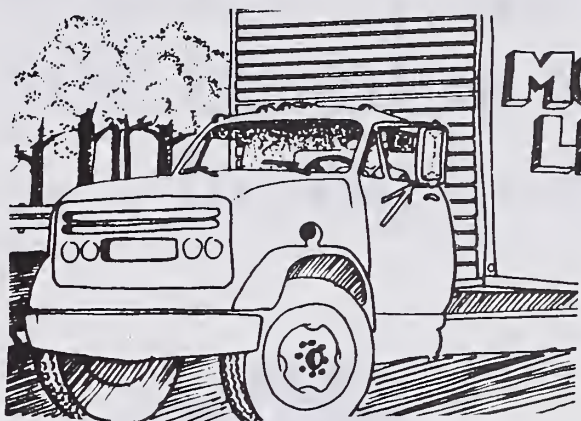
Monitoring process

Documentation furnished by soldiers to establish their housing expenses will be closely monitored by unit commanders. Soldiers knowingly submitting false claims to defraud the government will run the risk of prosecution.

In transit

The VHA-offset calculation does not apply for soldiers in transit. If they were receiving VHA at their old duty station, they are not entitled to VHA for allowable travel time between stations. However, if soldiers take more than the allowable travel time to reach their new station, VHA will be paid for the additional time at the full VHA rate.

Editor's note: Information contained in this article was taken from DA message, 142201Z Feb 86. Original article was submitted by Carmen M. Finstad, ARNews, with information provided by Kenneth D. Kielman, U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.



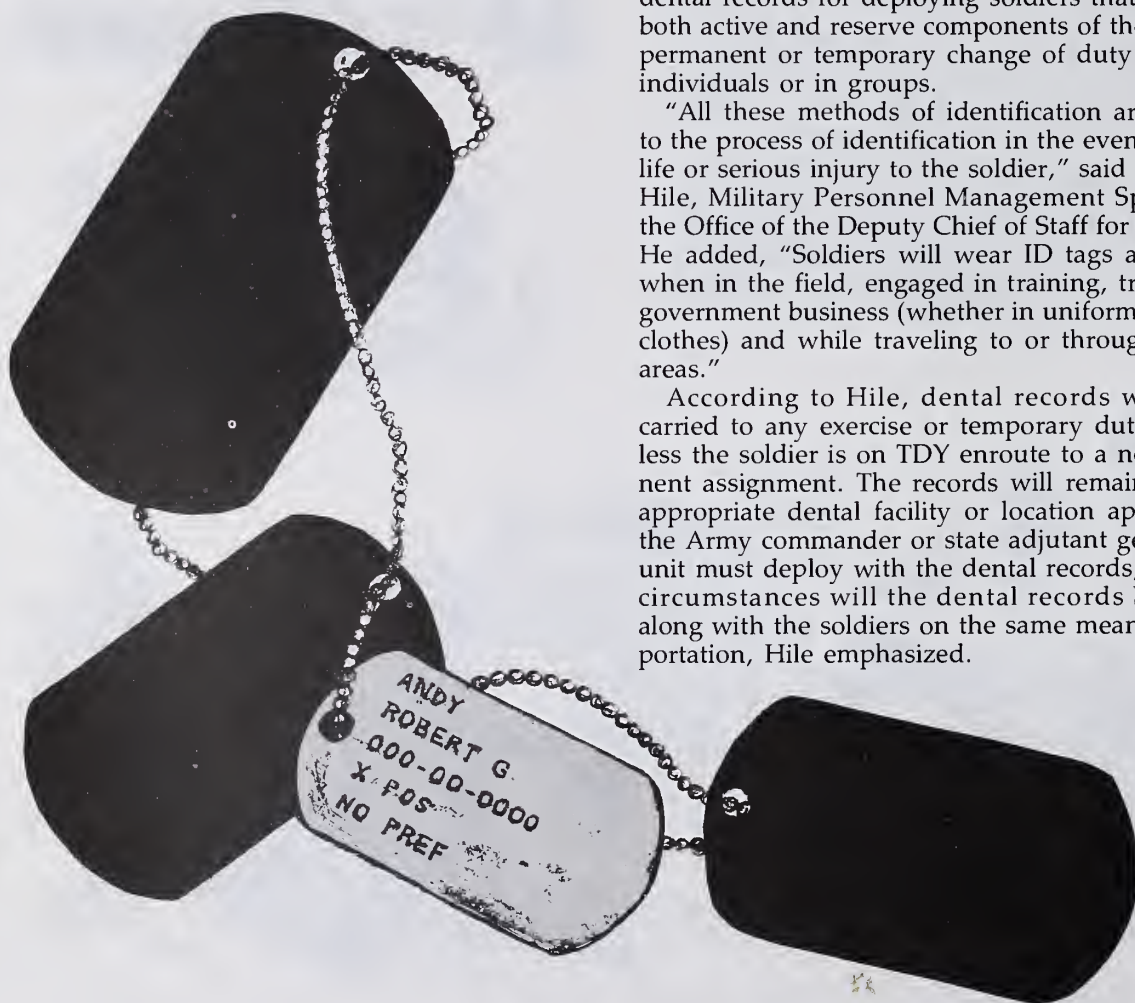


Policy changes for preparation of soldiers for movement

All deploying soldiers will have a current ID card on them and will wear their metal ID tags on a chain around their neck during their move. Department of the Army officials recently issued new guidance concerning ID cards, ID tags, and the transportation of dental records for deploying soldiers that applies to both active and reserve components of the Army on permanent or temporary change of duty orders, as individuals or in groups.

"All these methods of identification are essential to the process of identification in the event of loss of life or serious injury to the soldier," said Richard K. Hile, Military Personnel Management Specialist in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. He added, "Soldiers will wear ID tags at all times when in the field, engaged in training, traveling on government business (whether in uniform or civilian clothes) and while traveling to or through terrorist areas."

According to Hile, dental records will not be carried to any exercise or temporary duty site, unless the soldier is on TDY enroute to a new permanent assignment. The records will remain with the appropriate dental facility or location approved by the Army commander or state adjutant general. If a unit must deploy with the dental records, under no circumstances will the dental records be carried along with the soldiers on the same means of transportation, Hile emphasized.



Dental Records on File

Hile added that soldiers, regardless of component, must have a dental record on file before they are eligible for deployment. All soldiers on active duty, or on active duty for training, must have dental records including an identification panographic radiograph (full face x-ray).

If the soldier is on permanent change of station orders or any special situation where a dental record must be transported, a duplicate of the panographic x-ray must be on file at the installation dental activity, along with a copy of the PCS orders.

If the panographic x-ray is not available, then one form of dental identification listed here may be substituted until the panographic x-ray is available, said Hile.

a. Standard Form 603 with Section I, Part 4 and Section II completed

b. A copy of a civilian dental record including a complete dental chart of all restorations and/or copies of current bitewing, periapical, full mouth series or panographic radiograph

c. A signed statement by a civilian dentist that at least one of the records stated above exists in the dentist's files—the name and address and telephone number of the dentist must also be on file with the unit, said Hile.

Hile stressed that members of Reserve component units must have a panographic x-ray on file by October 1, 1986.

Additional details on the disposition of records required for the movement of soldiers are being developed and will be published in the appropriate Army regulations by the end of June, said Hile.

Editor's note: The above article is from ARNews Weekly 3/6-1.

Soldier of Savings

by SSgt. Randy Goins

There's a new kid on the block and to commissary customers he represents saving cash.

Officials at the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency announce the new "Minute Man" point of sale material is showing up in commissaries.

The new logo, a soldier dressed in a red, white and blue Revolutionary War uniform, replaces the familiar "Wise Owl" logo which has been used for years. Shoppers will find the new symbol around sales floor areas, on end-of-aisle displays and in Special Buy sections throughout facilities.

An agency spokesman reminds customers that the Minute Man



means money. "He's there to help you stretch your food dollar by increasing your total savings," he said.

So, be on the lookout for TSA's new "Soldier of Savings."



SIDPERS

by Mary C. Alston,
INSCOM SIDPERS Coordinator

The Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) has been in existence since June 1976. Although SIDPERS encompasses the entire Army community, from the individual soldier to the senior commander, there are still a great many misconceptions concerning how the system works and what benefits it provides.

This article is designed to address SIDPERS from the standpoint of the battalion and company commanders as to how the system can help the commander manage his unit and take care of his soldiers.

What is SIDPERS?

The Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) provides Army-wide personnel management and strength accounting information for all active Army personnel, including trainees and students. SIDPERS is designed to provide commanders and staff at installa-

tion, division, battalion and company levels with information required to effectively and efficiently manage their soldiers. Reports are produced which reflect a unit's situation on MOS, grade, authorized position slotting, and projected gains and losses, all of which can assist in the development of unit readiness reporting statistics and personnel management functions. It assists in eliminating manual reports previously required.

SIDPERS receives information from many sources within the Department of the Army. SIDPERS interfaces with ten other automated information systems which provide data into and receive data from the SIDPERS. One example of other systems is the Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS). The heart of the system is, and must remain, accurate information on soldiers from the unit/battalion commander and the soldier. It is at this level where accuracy and timeliness of the data have the greatest impact on soldiers. One of the most important functions is to ensure that the monthly Personnel Zero Balance Report is reconciled accurately and in a timely manner.

What Can SIDPERS Do For You?

SIDPERS data provides you and your personnel staff approximately 40 personnel management and strength summary reports. It is you and your staff who benefit from timely SIDPERS information strength summaries such as MOS inventories and strength projection rosters which can be used to assess the unit's readiness throughout the reporting month. Unit Strength Recapitulation, Manning Reports and Personnel Qualification Rosters provide detailed information on the status of the unit and its personnel. You play a critical role in management of your soldiers' careers. Reports such as promotion eligibility and Skill Qualification Test rosters provided by SIDPERS are tools to assist in this responsibility. Experience has shown that those company and battalion commanders who become actively involved in the mechanics and procedures of SIDPERS, consistently have better information with which to do their job. The best way to ensure that SIDPERS works for you is your direct involvement in the system. There are several positive steps that should be taken to achieve total involvement:

1. Know the SIDPERS personnel. They can brief you and your

staff on what SIDPERS can do for you and on your unit's SIDPERS performance. This will include accuracy and timeliness trends for your unit.

2. Establish mandatory participation in SIDPERS training

programs.

3. Insist on next duty day reporting of strength related SIDPERS transactions.

4. Assure prompt reporting of all other soldier information.

5. Insist on prompt error reso-

lution and reduce the delay of input.

6. Conduct an effective Personnel Asset Inventory.

7. Validate the Personnel Strength Zero Balance Report each time received.

Beware of restrictions

In a recent memorandum, Deputy Secretary of Defense William H. Taft III, reminds soldiers of the policies on participating in or sponsoring private or non-government fund-raising or other public events.

The following restrictions are found in AR 600-50, AR 360-5, and AR 360-61 and apply to all soldiers when they are called upon to take part in the activities of private associations or organizations.

a. Soldiers must avoid any action that might result in, or create the appearance of, giving preferential treatment to any person or entity. This would include, for example, a soldier involved in awarding a contract for rental cars to be used by visiting guests accepting a free rental car from the contractor to use at his leisure.

b. Soldiers are not allowed to engage in any practice that in-

volves or implies Department of the Army sponsorship of a private organization and its activities, including quasi-military organizations made up entirely of active duty or retired soldiers.

Soldiers are forbidden, by regulation, from taking any official actions that selectively benefit or endorse individuals or organizations. For example, a soldier with contracting authority choosing to "bend the rules" and awarding a contract to an association run by a former Army buddy, would clearly violate this standard.

Soldiers are prohibited from using their titles or positions in connection with any commercial enterprise or to endorse any commercial product. This would apply to guest appearances on radio



and TV shows in which the guest is expected to lend his official identity to the advertising of a product or service.

Retired soldiers and soldiers in the Reserve Components not on active duty may use their military title in connection with commercial enterprises, provided they indicate their retired or reserve status. However, regulations prohibit the use of military titles if it in any way casts discredit on the Army or the Defense Department or gives the appearance of sponsorship, sanction, endorsement, or approval by those agencies. For example, if a retiree



is running a used-car business under the title Col. Joe "Good Deal" Johnson without indicating his retired status, he would be in violation of the standard.

All soldiers are prohibited from wearing their uniforms in connection with the promotion of any political or commercial interest. This would apply to such an

event as the grand opening of a store in which a soldier, who works there part-time, is asked to wear his Army uniform.

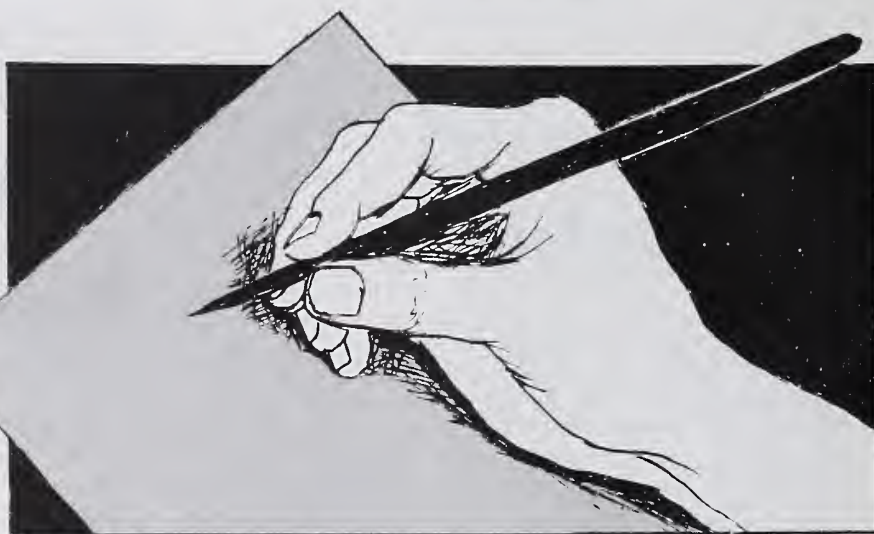
All soldiers, Taft's memo noted, should be mindful of the possibility that their actions could create the appearance of official Army involvement with the organization's aims, goals, or objec-

tives. Every soldier, regardless of rank, shares responsibilities for proper conduct under these guidelines.

Questions on specific situations may be discussed with your local Staff Judge Advocate.

Editor's note: This article is from ARNews 6 March 1986.

Renewing old ties



Want to get in touch with an old friend who has retired from the military service, including the Coast Guard? Although the Privacy Act prohibits the release of addresses, the retiree's service will forward a letter for you.

Write a letter to the retiree, and place it in a stamped envelope with the retiree's name and your return address on it. In a note to the locator service, provide any information you can about the person you are trying to locate, such as name, rank, social security number, birth date and known duty stations. Also, state your reason for wanting to con-

tact the person.

If you, as the requester, are active duty, active Reserve or retired from any service and you include your social security number, the Air Force does not charge for this service, although it does charge civilian requesters a \$2.85 search fee. The other military services including the Coast Guard do not charge a fee.

The search service will contact you only if your friend cannot be located. Here are the addresses:

ARMY:
HQDA
ATTN: DACF-ISRV
Alexandria, VA 22331-0522

NAVY:
Retired Personnel Locator
Naval Reserve Personnel Command
4400 Dauphine St.
New Orleans, LA 70149

AIR FORCE:
HQ AFMPC/DPMD 003
9504 IH 35 North
San Antonio, TX 78233-6636

MARINE CORPS:
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Marine Corps (MHP-30)
Washington, DC 20380

COAST GUARD:
Commandant (G-PS-1)
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, D.C. 20593

Military Intelligence Ball

by Maj. Tom Werner

The Eleventh Annual Army Military Intelligence Ball will be held on Saturday, September 20, 1986 in the Springfield Hilton, Springfield, Virginia.

This ball is an annual event and will be hosted this year by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence and the Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. It brings together both active and retired officers and civilians of the U.S. Army military intelligence community, as well as friends and close associates of related federal agencies.

All active and retired Army officers, warrant officers, sergeants major, and civilians (GS-7 and above), and their guests, are invited to attend.

For further information, contact your local ball coordinator or Maj. Phillips at AV 227-4885 or commercial 202-697-4885.

For publicity, contact Maj. Werner at AV 225-5063 or commercial 202-695-5063.

Editor's note: This article on the Eleventh Annual Army Military Intelligence Ball is being run in the April issue of the INSCOM Journal for planning purposes. Another article will appear in the July/August issue to serve as a reminder.



New Chaplain

The new chaplain may bring the sound of music to Field Station Kunia in Hawaii.

Chaplain (Capt.) James M. McConnell is a professional singer and trombone player as well as an ordained minister. McConnell, a Washington native, was an Army enlisted bandsman from 1967 through 1975. After completing his bachelor's degree, McConnell was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserves in 1977. He finished his master's degree in Divinity from Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City, Mo., in 1978. He reentered active duty as an Army chaplain in 1983.

McConnell's most recent assignment was as a chaplain at Fort Dix, NJ. He finds the field station "different in a way" but also sees similarities between Kunia personnel and the Fort Dix population.

"The setting is a little different, but the problems are the same. There is high stress, and I see similarities between the situation here and what drill sergeants experience at Fort Dix," McConnell said.

"The biggest challenge right now is getting in the tunnel at all hours of the day and night, but I



do intend to do that," he said. "I'm happy to be here, and I'm impressed with the people of Kunia. It's a pleasure to work with people who seem to have their heads screwed on straight. I want to try and be as helpful as I can."

McConnell will also have help from his wife, Donna, who has played the piano in his church services. They have two sons:

Paul, 16, and Peter, 14.

McConnell's official duty here is to act as the advisor to the commander on morals as associated with religion. This includes counseling services to "everyone in the command," he adds.

McConnell is an Assembly of God pastor, but "anyone of any faith can talk to me. Anything said is held in the strictest confidence," he said.



Exercise Gallant Knight

by Maj. Mark Bender

Recently, three hundred soldiers of the 513th MIGP participated in Exercise Gallant Knight 86—a joint U.S. Command Post exercise sponsored by the U.S. Central Command.

Set in the field at Fort Bragg, NC, the 513th MIGP came prepared for cold weather; they weren't disappointed. Members of the 174th MI Company set up

camp in near-zero temperatures.

"Wearing parkas, we set up camp; wearing tee-shirts, we tore down camp," said Capt. Bill Fillman, commander of the 174th. "That was the week that our temperatures were balmy."

Functioning 24 hours a day throughout the exercise, the unit Tactical Operations Center (TOC) reflected careful planning in lay-

out and function. Housed in ARFAB tents and heated by diesel-fueled stoves, the TOCs included wooden flooring complete with astro-turf.

Gallant Knight exercised U.S. CENTCOM capabilities in a southwest Asia scenario. For the 513th, that meant providing critical intelligence information in its echelon-above-corps role. Critical



SSgt. Robert Smith of HHC, 513th MIGP, loads up the bus for Exercise Gallant Knight 86 at Fort Bragg, NC. The 513th MIGP convoyed military vehicles and commercial buses to the exercise. (U.S. Army Photo)



to this effort is the Group's Intelligence Center, the site of numerous visits from some of the Army's senior leadership.

"What we do is interesting and important," said Capt. Michael Loy, "and we had a steady stream of VIPs touring our facility."

Among the visitors was Brig. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon, Deputy Commander of INSCOM, who toured the battalion TOCs, as well

as touring the Intelligence Center.

During exercise Gallant Knight, the soldiers of the 513th were served two hot meals a day in a dining facility manned and operated by their own personnel. The lunch meal featured the Army's new C-ration known as the MRE (meal, ready-to-eat). Reactions to the MRE were mixed, but everyone agreed that the hot meals served in the mess hall were

outstanding.

One of the soldiers in the exercise, Sp4 Steven Miller, said, "When you're pulling a twelve-hour shift in the field, chow becomes very important, and ours was really good."

The 513th MIGP convoyed 21 vehicles down to Fort Bragg, with the majority of soldiers traveling in five commercial buses.



Gallant Knight Field Promotion. Col. William A. Bentz (right), Commander of the 513th MIGP, promotes Maj. Shirley Walker (center). Col. Bentz is assisted by the Group Executive Officer, Maj. Jay Lawson, (left). (Photo by Sp4 Stephen R. Miller)



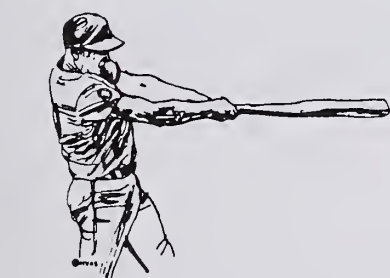
Softball

An Information Systems Command (ISC) team went undefeated in the recent Field Station Kunia Intramural Softball League held in the recreation area. Led by coach Jerry Creekmore, the ISC players finished with a record of 12-0.

"We have a lot of good ball players," Creekmore commented. "We're shift workers, and sometimes it was hard fielding a team. We just did our best."

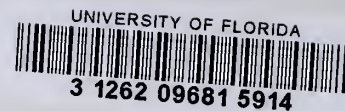
Bravo Company, 1st Operations Battalion captured second place honors, followed by an Air Force Delta team in third place.

On the ISC team were Bob Hackney, Wally Howard, Sam Schnarrs, Francis Taney, Robert Bevard, A.G. Jenkins, Mike Koltunak, Dennis Norviel, Tom Barry, Joe Ellis, Ron Watkins, Mark Richardson, Joe Twitchell, Bill Atkinson, Willie Jackson, and Dave Duplissis.



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